

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

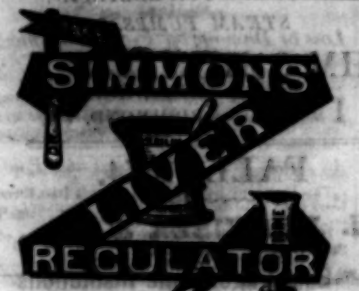
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—Old Series, Vol. 54.



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CONVENTION A LETTER FROM JUDGE MANLY.

The opinion of Judge Manly upon all questions have so long commanded the respect and confidence of the people of North Carolina that it is with great satisfaction we lay before our readers his emphatic endorsement of the position the JOURNAL has taken in the discussion now pending in regard to the calling of a Convention.

Judge Manly's letter is in reply to one asking the following questions:

1st. Do you think the best interests of the people of North Carolina require their Convention, the "Constitutional Convention" so-called, to be materially and speedily amended?

2nd. If, in your opinion, material changes in the constitution ought to be speedily made, which mode of making those changes, do you think the best interests of the people of North Carolina demand should be adopted, that by Legislative enactment or that Convention?

3rd. The Conservative-Democratic party having an undoubted two-thirds vote in each House of the General Assembly, what do you think is the duty of that party in reference to the call of a Convention by the Legislature at its approaching session for the purpose of amending the Constitution?

JUDGE MANLY'S LETTER.

NEWBURN, Oct. 1st, 1874.

GENTLEMEN:—While I disclaim for my opinion all significance above those of my fellow-men, the emergency is believed to be sufficiently grave to demand an answer from every one to the questions you put. It is, therefore, from a sense of duty as well as from courtesy that I reply to your letter of the 29th ult.

1. The Constitution ought, in my judgment, to be amended in many material respects, and it should be done at once, as indispensably preliminary to useful legislation. There is no person in the State, it seems to me, who has the sense to form a judgment upon the subject at all, and who, at the same time, is capable of freeing himself from the blinding effects of prejudice and self-interest, who does not understand and acknowledge this. Many provisions are foreign to our habits and mode of life, unsuited to the condition of our people, cumbersome and expensive. It is tainted with an arrogant use of moral platitudes and exhortations, is unintelligible of absurd in parts, and has many matters crystallized into constitutional law which belong to the evanescent and changeable ideas of the day and ought to have been left to the domain of ordinary legislation.

This being the character of the institution under which we are now attempting to conduct public affairs, I can conceive of no sound reason, should there be strength in the two Houses of Assembly to change it, why we should not reform and make it harmonize with our wishes.

2. Of the two modes of amendment, that by a Convention of delegates from the people, is the only one which meets our need. The mode by acts of successive Assemblies is dilatory, and is, indeed, hardly practicable, where many amendments are required. Such mode is appropriate only when a single amendment is wanted, or at most a few.

With defects and blemishes interwoven in every part, as in our case, it requires a council, sitting together, and freely interchanging views, to eliminate them thoroughly and leave the law in a consistent state. It is not possible to inform people in their neighborhood meetings of the intended sense of a variety of amendments, of their relations to each other, and of their general effect upon the whole. The experience of mankind has shown that in such cases a full understanding and complete and satisfactory work can only be done by persons acting collectively, (collegially). The force of the objection to legislative amendment, will be plain when you consider that such amendment must be in a separate bill in order to avoid the risk of losing the whole by the failure on the part of the second legislature to pass the bill identical in all its parts, that was proposed by the first. A question is made as to the validity of amendments of August 1873 upon the ground above indicated, which is now pending, we are informed in the Supreme Court of the State. A Convention is the only adequate remedy for the intolerable political evils that beset us, and the sooner it is called the better.

3. Premising all proper respect and deference to the approaching General Assembly, and relying upon their better judgment for wise and patriotic action in the premises, I proceed to answer your third interrogatory. If the requisite number in each House concur as to the necessity of a Convention I see no reason why it should not be called this winter. The experience of the past few years convinces me that legislation in North Carolina to any good end must be crippled and inefficient as long as the Constitution remains as it is. We are passing con-

tinually from bad to worse. We are encumbered with public debt that must ultimately crush us, unless something be done. The opportunity for selfish and unprincipled demagogues still further to encumber and plunder us is afforded by the laws as they now stand; and those must be changed. The risk of losing the present majorities, if such risk would be incurred by action (which I do not believe) is insignificant compared with the great benefits to be derived from the amendments proposed. The evil would be of trifling import, temporary in its nature, and repairable at the ballot-box; the good great, permanent, and lasting probably for all time to come. The summer election proved a wide spread opposition to the existing order of things. It was a popular upheaval under the challenge of the laws and the oppressions and impoverishment incidental to their administration. The people had honestly endeavored to accommodate themselves to the harness that had been invented for them, but without success. They had turned from side to side for relief, but found none. No longer able to bear it, using the power still happily left in them by the laws, they now send to the Assembly the suggestive number of two-thirds of Conservative Democrats opposed to these laws and to this rule. This is the way I interpret the elections of the summer.

If the work of changing the constitution is not done this winter it will amount to an indefinite postponement. It will be a confession on the part of the Conservative party that it is powerless for good, and the good sense of constituents will at once call for its dissolution. A two-thirds majority is a rare providence in the history of parties in free government. If we fail to avail ourselves of it to accomplish an acknowledged necessary good, it would argue an indifference to the future of our State unworthy of freemen.

The objection to a Convention arising from apprehensions, that certain features in the Constitution, as it now stands, might be interfered with, could be obviated by the organic law of the Assembly by calling a restricted Convention. As a Convention can only be legally constituted upon a call of the Legislature, it follows that any convention assembling without call, or acting outside of the call, would be revolutionary and not constitutional. The Convention called in 1835 was a restricted Convention. The restriction was recognized as obligatory by the convention under the leadership of some of the greatest minds North Carolina has ever produced, then in the Convention. I take it for granted, therefore, that a Convention now called can be restricted from interfering with certain subjects—as for instance, the condition of the colored people of the State and the homestead provision now made by law; and that such restriction would be scrupulously obeyed. Not that I think such restriction at all necessary; for the rights of the colored people are secured by the Constitution of the United States which is the paramount law; and any change indeed would be against the wishes of our people; and the homestead provision, is engraven deeply in the affections of all classes of citizens, and no representative body would dare to go contrary to this feeling. But nevertheless, to quiet all apprehensions, let a restricted Convention be called, and no additional security, by all means, let the Constitution, when amended, be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection.

It should be remembered that the Constitution cannot be changed except when the dissatisfied party is in a two-thirds majority and is possession of the judicial powers and prerogatives. If this condition be "per se" such a happy one that no amendment of the Constitution should be attempted, for fear of disturbing it, it follows, logically, that we shall never change our Constitution any more, however much we may think it needed.

I conclude by repeating the suggestion that tidal waves in politics are not periodic as are the tides of the ocean. They come now and then, when most needed, and wise men avail themselves of them to get into a port of safety.

I am with much respect,

Yours obedient servant,

M. E. MANLY.

Will our Conservative exchanges in the State give their readers the benefit of Judge Manly's views on the Convention question?

In Gonzalez county, Texas, last week, Mr. Austin's little boy, about six years old, went out to play, and after a time he was missed, and nothing could be found of him. After looking some time, they found him buried in a cotton pen and smothered to death. It is supposed that he was playing in the cotton, and dug a hole into it, and getting into the hole, as any child would, that the cotton rolled down on him, burying him alive.

When does the mind deserve reproach?

When it whistles through the house.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

The following letter from General Sherman was published in the Richmond *Whig* during the war. It will be read with interest at this time, when the General's name is spoken of in connection with the Presidency and there is a prospect of his relieving the country of the danger of a third term of Grant.

HEAD-QUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS. IS THE FIELD, NEAR MARICETTA GA., June 30th, 1864.

Mrs. Anna Gilman Bowen, Baltimore Md.

DEAR MADAM: Your welcome letter of June 18th, came to me here amid the sound of battle, and, as you say, "little did I dream, when I knew you playing as a school girl on Sullivan's Island beach, that I should control a vast army, pointing, like the warriors of Alaric, towards the plains of the South. Why, oh why is this? If I know my own heart, it beats as warmly as ever towards those kind and generous families that greeted us with such hospitality in days long passed, but still present in memory, and to-day, were Frank and Mrs. Poucher, and Miss Gilman, and Mary Lamb and Margaret Blake, and the Barkshales, the Quashis, the Pryors; indeed, and all of our cherished circle, their children, or even their children's children, to come to me as of old, the stern feeling of duty and conviction would melt as snow before the genial sun, and I believe I would strip my own children that they might be sheltered; and yet they call me barbarian, vandal and monster, and all the epithets that language can invent that are significant of malignity and hate. All I pretend to say is, on earth as in heaven, man must submit to some arbiter, and must not throw off his allegiance to his government or his God without just reason and cause.

The South had no cause—not even a pretext. Indeed, by her unjustifiable course she has thrown away her proud history of the past and laid open her fair country to the tread of devastating war. She battered and bullied us to the cockpit. Had we declined battle, America would have sunk back cowardly and craven, meriting the contempt of all mankind. As a nation we were forced to accept battle, and that once begun, it has gone on till the war has assumed proportions at which even we, in the early-busy, sometimes stand aghast. I would not subjugate the South in the sense so offensively assumed, but I would make every citizen of the land obey the common law, submit to the same as we do—no worse, no better—our equals and not our superiors. I know, and you know that there were young men in our day, now no longer young, but who control their fellows, who assumed to the gentlemen of the South a superiority of courage and manhood, and boasting defied us of Northern birth to arms. God knows how reluctantly we accepted the issue joined, like in other ages, the Northern race, though slow to anger, once aroused are more terrible than the more inflammable people of the South. Even yet my heart bleeds when I see the carnage of battle, the desolation of homes, the bitter anguish of families, but the very moment the men of the South say that, instead of appealing to war they should have appealed to reason, to our Congress, to our courts, to religion, and to the experience of history, then will I say Peace—Peace; go back to your point of error, and resume your places as Americans, with all their proud heritages.

Whether I shall live to see this period is problematical, but you may, and may tell your mother and sisters that I never forgot one kind look or greeting, or ever wished to efface its remembrance; but in putting off the armor of war, I did it that our common country should not perish in infancy and dishonor. I am married—have a wife and six children living in Lancaster, Ohio. My course has been an eventful one, but I hope when the clouds of anger and passion are dispersed, and truth emerges bright and clear, you and all who knew me in early years will not blush that we were once near friends. Tell Elizabeth for me that I hope she may live to realize that the doctrine of "secession" is as monstrous in our civil code as disobedience was in the divine law. And should the fortunes of war bring you or your sisters, or any of our old circle under the shelter of my authority, I do not believe they will have cause to regret it. Give my love to your children, and the assurance of my respects to your honored husband.

Truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

'Did anything about the defendant strike your eye as remarkable? asked the Judge of the plaintiff in a case of assault and battery. "It did, yer Honor." And what was it?" continued the Judge. "His hat, yer Honor."

A sharp student was called up by a worthy professor of a celebrated college and was asked the question, "Can a man see without eyes?" "Yes, sir," was the prompt answer. "How, sir," cried the amazed professor, "can a man see without eyes?" "He can see with one, sir," replied the ready-witted youth; and the whole class shouted with delight at the triumph over old Metaphysics.

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

Extract from a speech of Gen. John A. Smith, at Tusculum.

During the winter of 1863-64 it was my fortune to be President of one of the courts-martial of the Army of Northern Virginia. One bleak December morning, while the snow covered the ground and the wind howled around our camp, I left my bivouac fire to attend the session of the court. Winding for miles along uncertain paths, I at length arrived at the court ground at Round Oak Church. Day after day it had been our duty to try the gallant soldiers of the army, charged with violations of military law; but never had I on any previous occasion been greeted by such anxious spectators as on that morning awaited the opening of the court. Case after case was disposed of, and at length the case of "The Confederate States vs. Edward Cooper," was called—charge, desertion. A low murmur rose spontaneously from the battle-scarred spectators, as a young artilleryman rose from the prisoner's bench, and in response to the question, "Guilty, or Not Guilty?" answered, "Not Guilty."

The Judge Advocate was proceeding to open the prosecution when the Court, observing that the prisoner was unattended by counsel, interposed and enquired of the accused, "Who is your counsel?" He replied, "I have no counsel." Supposing that it was his purpose to represent himself before the court, the Judge Advocate was instructed to proceed. Every charge and specification against the prisoner was sustained. The prisoner was then told to introduce his witnesses. He replied, "I have no witnesses." Astonished at the calmness with which he seemed to be submitting to what he regarded as inevitable fate, I said to him, "Hav you no defense? Is it possible that you abandoned your comrades and deserted your colors in the presence of the enemy without any reason?" He replied, "There was no reason, but it will not avail me before a military court." I said: "Perhaps you are mistaken; you are charged with the highest crime known to military law, and it is your duty to make known the causes that induced your actions." For the first time his manly form trembled and his blue eyes swam in tears. Approaching the President of the court he presented a letter, saying as he did so, "There, General, is what did it." I opened the letter, and in a moment my eyes filled with tears. It was passed from one to another of the court until all had seen it, and those stern warriors who had passed with Stonewall Jackson through a hundred battles wept like little children. Soon as I sufficiently recovered my self-possession, I read the letter as the defence of the prisoner. It was in these words:

My Dear Edward—I have always been proud of you, and since your connection with the Confederate army I have been prouder of you than ever before. I would not have you do anything wrong for the world; but before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die! Last night I was aroused by little Eddie's crying. I called and said, "What's the matter, Eddie?" and he said, "Oh, mamma, I'm so hungry!" And Lucy, Edward, your darling Lucy! she never complains, but she is growing thinner and thinner every day. And before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die.

Turning to the prisoner, I asked, "What did you do when you received this letter?" He replied: "I made application for furlough and it was rejected; again I made application and it was rejected; a third time I made application and it was rejected, that night as I wandered backward and forward in the camp, thinking of my home, with the mild eyes of Lucy looking up to me, and the burning words of Mary sinking in my brain, I was no longer the Confederate soldier, but I was the father of Lucy and the husband of Mary, and I would have passed those lines if every gun in the battery had fired upon me! I went to my home. Mary ran out to meet me, her angel arms embraced me; and she whispered, 'O! Edward, I am so happy! I am so glad you got your furlough!' She must have felt me shudder, for she turned pale as death, and catching her breath at every word, she said, 'Have you come without your furlough? O! Edward, Edward, go back! go back! Let me and my children go down together to the grave, but O, for Heaven's sake the honor of our name!' And here I am, gentlemen, not brought here by military power, but in obedience to the command of Mary, to abide the sentence of your court."

Every officer of that court-martial felt the force of the prisoner's word. Before them stood, in beauteous vision, the eloquent pleader for a husband's and a father's wrong; but they had been trained by their great leader, Robert E. Lee, to tread the path of duty, though the lightning's flash scorched the ground beneath their feet, and each in his turn pronounced the verdict, Guilty. Fortunately for humanity, fortunately for the Confederacy, the proceeding of the court were reviewed by the Commanding General and upon the record was written:

HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V.

The finding of the court is approved.

The prisoner is pardoned, and will report to his company.

R. E. Lee, General.

During the second battle of Cold Harbor, when shot and shell were falling like

torrents from the moon (ain cloud), my attention was directed to the fact that one of our batteries was being silenced by the concentrated fire of the enemy. When I reached the battery every gun but one had been dismantled, and by it stood a solitary Confederate soldier, with the blood streaming from his side. As he recognized me, he elevated his voice above the roar of the battle and said: "General, I have one shell left; tell me how I saved the Honor of Mary and Lucy? I raised my hat. Once more a Confederate shell went crashing through the ranks of the enemy, and the hero sank by his gun to rise no more.

Heaven knows, my countrymen, I loved that lost cause, but this in which we are now engaged, is no less sacred. We will do our whole duty in this campaign, and, if need be, in the moment of death, fire the last shot in our battery for the honor of Mary and Lucy.

THE WISDOM OF EGYPT.

Great must have been the wisdom of that ancient land, for it is spoken of in the book of sacred truth, the volume of wisdom. But of the numerous fragments, and vast libraries, alas, but few pages have come down to us. There are three or four manuscripts on Papyrus, still extant, that were taken from the tombs; they are of great interest to all, and especially to the biblical students, as they are corroborative of portions of Bible history. The most interesting and largest of these is now in the British Museum. Besides these, we have a few pages of Manetho, the Egyptian historian. Of the forty-two sacred books they once possessed, but one remains; it was called the book of the dead, contains a description of the trial of a departed soul. It is represented, on its long journey, as occupied with prayers and confessions. Forty-two gods occupy the judgment seat. Ostris presides; and before him are the scales, in one of which the state of perfect Justice is placed, in the other, the heart of the deceased. The soul of the dead stands watching the balance, while Horus examines the plummet indicating which way the beam preponderates; and Truth, the Justifier, records the sentence. If this is favorable, the soul receives a mark or seal. "Justified."

Some of the ancient inspired writers appear to have been familiar with this book. Lysurgus went to Egypt to learn, and there was a sage of Greece learned his first lesson in wisdom and philosophy. Classic luminers, sculptors and historians searched for knowledge in the land of the Lotus.

The land of the wonderful pyramids, and mystic hieroglyphics is the birthplace of the alphabet. There the wonders of astronomy were studied, and was not that little apartment that crowns our colossal temple an observatory from whence the heavens were swept by optical instruments? In the arts, their knowledge was great. The manufacture of glass was well understood; they made coffins. Paintings have been discovered, showing machinery whose motive power couldn't have been anything else but steam. An obelisk brought from Egypt to Napoleon, and erected at Paris, was found to have been polished by the said blast process. Men skilled in the art of stone-dressing could not effect a polish with their steel instruments on that granite shaft; it would crumble and break beneath the plastic hand; but by the sand-blast process recently discovered in America, they could wear smooth the crumbling stone. This process consist in putting in motion a stream of sand by a current of steam or heated air. They made steel, and were skilled in metallurgy. Their paintings still remain, and are wonderful for beauty, though thousands of years have elapsed since those strokes were made. In the science of medicine they were proficient; in embalming they could see the effects of disease. To this day the characters used by apothecaries to denote drachms and grains are Egyptian ciphers as adopted by the Arabs.

THE Spanish news is more than usually interesting at this time. The Carlists are said to have met with decided reverses, and it is reported that Don Carlos has been seriously wounded in a mutiny of his own men. Whatever change of affairs occurs in Spain, there is no reason to expect any change in her policy as to Cuba. It is rumored that she has already settled her British indemnity claims growing out of the Virginia affair, and it is well known that she has not settled, nor pretended to settle, the claims of the United States in connection with the same business. She originally asked for time because of the political condition of the country, but she has at last changed this whole proceeding by bringing forward counter claims. The government of this country seems too much interested in a policy which will give them a Cuba of their own in some of our once independent States to deal with Spain as England has done.

Fire is said to be a dissipated element—because it goes out almost every night.

A boy was asked what trade he would prefer to follow. "Well," said he, "I guess I'll be a trustee, for since father's father's been a trustee I've noticed we always have padding for him."

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1874.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Terms of the Recorder for 1874.
For 1 year, \$2.00.
" 3 months, 1.00.
Payments always in advance.
In printing done mostly cheaply and promptly.

Fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Superior Court.

Court will open here on the first Monday in November. We hear of nothing of the sort on the dockets. There are no capital cases and but few criminal cases of aggravated character.

Two car loads of Marshall's Salt, and one car load fine Molasses, just received at Parks'. Give him a call.

Go to COTTON before you look ahead, for all kinds of this furniture.

Pauls and Sons.

T. D. TINKER is now receiving his stock of new Fall and Winter Goods, bought since the recent heavy decline in the Northern markets, which he proposes to sell at remarkably low prices, much lower than goods have been sold at since the war.

Call and see him before you buy elsewhere.

Advertisement next week.

See James Webb's new Advertisement of new Fall and Winter Goods, Salt, Molasses &c.

The Military Fair.

The people of Salisbury promise to make a visit to their Fair one to be remembered. Last year it was a success. This year it will be successful.

The Music.

The Bands at Raleigh added vastly to the pleasure of the visitors. The Raleigh Cornet Band is a good one, that of Newbern very fine, but there is none in this State so good as that from Salisbury. Long practice under efficient leadership has placed it beyond the reach of rivalry. And we say this without disparagement to the other really excellent bands present at Raleigh.

The Chief Marshal.

We take pleasure in transferring from the News the following handsome compliment to our townsman, Mr. A. W. Graham, a compliment as handsome as well deserved.

ACCOUNTS OF W. GRAHAM, ESQ.—We but faintly express public sentiment in saying that Chief Marshal Graham and his admirable corps of assistants have performed their duties with universal satisfaction. They have been complimented on all sides and we have never seen a more efficient corps of Marshals or one more attentive to their duties.

Death of Judge Turner.

This gentleman died at McLeansville in this county on Thursday night. He was born on Country Line Creek, in Caswell County, about the year 1780, the exact date of his nativity not being known. He was between 80 and 85 years of age. He removed to Orange when quite a young man, and was a resident of Hillsboro until within a few years past, when he went to McLeansville to pass the residue of his life with his daughter Mrs. James McLean. He was for a number of years Sheriff of Orange, and was otherwise widely known and prominent citizen.

A Horrible Death.

The Charlotte Observer of the 15th says, that Mr. Moses Allison one of the carpenters at work on the new store of Sims & Dowd, while engaged in putting up the rafters, and while standing on the scaffolding of the third story was knocked from his place by the falling of a piece of timber. He fell the distance of fifty feet, and came to the ground flat on his face. He was killed instantly.

Explanation.

Some of our friends, and some others, have misapprehended our meaning in describing the origin of the first alarm of fire last week in a somewhat roundabout way. We derived our information of the alarm from a colored man on our way to our office on Monday morning, and it was so vague that we did not know it was the house of Col. Ruffin that was the one endangered. Finding out that it was only an alarm, we troubled ourselves no more about it except to get a general idea of the direction of the alarm.

A Fine Apple.

Capt. Natl. Atkinson from Buncombe exhibited the largest apple we have ever seen, and probably as large as ever grows. It weighed 30 ounces and was 10 1/2 inches in circumference. It was a family apple truly.

Alarm of Fire.

On last Tuesday the kitchen of Mr. John Cheek took fire on the roof, but was extinguished without much damage. Another call for protection against fire.

The Recorder.

See ad of James W. Cole in this issue.

The Fair at the Fair.

As a Hillsboro man we were especially proud of the display made by the United States and Grange School at the State Fair on Thursday. Remembering that the military feature of the school is entirely subsidiary to purposes of physical development, and far from being the prime object of instruction, it was surprising to see the performance to which the few hours allotted to drill had brought them. Their movements were clear, precise and well possessed, and they responded to orders with the promptness of veteran soldiers. The contest for the palm of victory was with the Hillsboro boys, and they were equally matched that the judges could not in justice make a discrimination, for the Hillsboro boys were admirably drilled, and moved over the ground like clock-work. If there was any distinction—and it was slight even in that—the Hillsboro boys were best in the manual drill. The Hillsboro boys in the manual drill. We do not arrive at even that conclusion. We can only say that we were proud that Orange county could make so splendid a display, and demonstrate before the eyes of the whole State, the excellence of her schools.

The Hillsboro school had rather the largest number in this—forty—musket we believe, Hillsboro and Grange, a few less.

The contest was one of the most interesting features of Thursday's entertainments, and no doubt had stronger charms for the ladies, especially the young ladies, than any thing else. Many a lady was stimulated to rivalry by the knowledge that the eyes of his lady love were on him. Many a handkerchief embossed with the device of the favorite school waved from the Grandstand, warning to emulation, and encouraging to victory.

The Raleigh Light Infantry was on the ground, but having been disappointed in receiving their uniforms, could not appear in sufficient force to compete for the prize.

Formal Military Chest.

Among the articles on exhibition at the Fair was the Military Chest, belonging to Lord Cornwallis captured at the battle of Guilford—a battle whose immediate results were favorable to the British, but the ultimate consequences of which led so directly to American Independence. The Chest is an old one, made of iron, about twenty-two inches in length, 15 inches wide and 8 inches deep, perfectly plain, and with no apparent object in its construction than security against being knocked to pieces by rough roads. There is no lock on it now. At each end are two heavy iron handles, and in the top is a detached piece of steel iron in which are cut in profile, the arms of England.

The appearance of the whole is common, but the historical associations connected with it are of the grandest character, and the spectator recalls to that green from lox a contemporaneous and eloquent witness of those days when the beleaguered provincial of North Carolina dared to measure his strength with the full fled, well-armed and lordly British armies.

Capt. Denson's Exhibition.

We some time since called attention to Capt. Denson's catalogue of plants and flowers. He had a full demonstration of it in the Floral Hall at the Fair. There was never anything more tasteful and beautiful than the array of flowers and flowering plants that came in so opportunely to fill up what might otherwise have been a hiatus in the Mall. We are sure that every one who saw those floral treasures went away with the determination to become a possessor of some of them.

Gunning Accident.

Allen Ruffin, son of P. B. Ruffin, Esq. while out gunning on Thursday last, was considerably injured by the bursting of his gun. His left hand was much lacerated and face burnt, but we are glad to hear that amputation of the fingers is not necessary as we first feared.

ST. NICHOLAS.

For November is our table. Besides much that is charming for the boys and girls, there is an interesting and what is more, an intelligible article on the approaching transit of Venus; a very charming history of the Venus of Milo; besides many lighter and more amusing sketches and stories. And the illustrations are all of that beautiful and artistic character which have gained for this periodical so enviable a reputation.

With this number, the Magazine enters on its second volume.

Address Scribner & Co. New York. Subscription, \$3.00 a year.

SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL.

This popular Magazine enters upon its fourth volume with the October number, and the publishers may well be congratulated upon the uniform success attending it from the start. It is now enlarged to thirty-four pages, while the price of subscription remains the same. Any one desiring this very attractive Musical Journal, by remitting \$1.00 can secure it for one year, together with a choice from a list of valuable premiums; among which, appears the offer of a chance to win a superb \$500 upright piano, which is to be raffled among Journal subscribers only. Specimen copies, with Premium List and full information, sent free on application. Address: LUDDEN & BATES, Publishers, Savannah, Ga.

J. Y. Whitted, was one of the exhibitors at the Fair.

His "Fruit and Vegetable" took the premium.

Orange at the Fair.

Amid the vast display of the productions of native industry, and the strong competition for supremacy among our own people, we are glad to know that the old county of Orange did not fall behind any other in the number, variety, excellence of her contributions to the grand contest.

We are not able to enumerate half of the entries from this county even if we remembered them. We will try to do justice, in all when the list of awards is published. At present we can only mention what we saw ourselves, and that only to a limited extent.

In the ornamental department, Mrs. James F. Cain contributed specimens of native grasses, beautifully arrayed, and a collection of forest leaves, scientifically classified, and rich with the glowing tints of Autumn.

James Norwood besides his entry of horses, had a splendid display of sheep which will undoubtedly distance all competitors, a fine show of grains, and specimens of all kinds.

Mr. Peter McConnell had ample specimens of his clover, of which we have had occasion before to speak, and which we were glad to say attracted the attention it deserved, and will undoubtedly take the premium.

Mr. L. L. Haeff had his dray and cart which called for general commendation, and will soon we think be brought into general use.

These are all that we recall at present, for it is almost impossible to recollect among the countless succession of objects. There was much fine stock exhibited from Orange, all of which shall have justice done to it when we get details.

The Press at Raleigh.

The Press this year was not so fully represented as last. We met Maj. England of the Wilmington Journal, Master of the Statesville Landmark, Avery of the Piedmont Press, Bouldin of the Danville News Journal of the Charlotte Observer, Green of the Durham Tobacco Plant, Baker of the Southern Statesman, Harrell of the Henderson Register, Yates of the Charlotte Democrat, Davis of the Oxford Torch-Light and Manning of the Western News. There may have been others we did not meet, but the Press did not avail itself of its privileges and did not gather together as last year.

The Raleigh Press was fully represented and the visiting brethren are indebted to them for many courtesies.

A Good Fair of News.

Our Foreman Mr. T. J. Freeland is a farmer and a good one at that. He has brought to our office a car of corn from his farm which in some respects challenges rivalry. It is of the good seed variety measures 12 inches in length 5 inches round has 16 rows and contains 1000 grains. This is not so numerous a show of grains as the Journal's car, but the grains are of the largest size. The car weighs 3 pounds 2 ounces, and was raised on old field pine land.

Deacons.

For November is our table. Our only objection to it is that the fashion plates are too pretty, for they always tempt to the effort to adopt each new beautiful style. This is an objection that will not weigh with the ladies, and we commend to all those who do not take themselves, and who wish to stand in the first rank of tasteful, graceful fashion to do so.

Address W. Jennings Demorest 17 east 14th street, New York.

Three.

Three heavy frosts in succession last week put the finishing touches to the summer crop. Tobacco and cotton are among the things that were. The farmers are taking advantage of the fine weather to put in wheat, and we are glad to learn are taking more than usual pains in putting it in properly. See article on the selection of seed wheat on 4th page.

Tickets sold Here.

We learn that 500 tickets were sold to the Fair at Hillsboro station. The trains going were crowded to their utmost capacity, and a ride to Raleigh and back was anything but a pleasure trip. It was no fault of the Rail Road Co. who did all they could possibly do. There is much to be complained of in people themselves, who often exhibit selfishness, and a want of gallantry which is anything but flattering to traditional Southern character.

Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Society last night held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the following officers were elected for the ensuing twelve months.

President—Col. Thomas M. Hall, of Alamance.
Vice-President at large—Dr. Columbus Mills, of Cabarrus; Gov. C. H. Brocken, of Wayne; Col. J. M. Heck, of Wake; Dr. W. J. Hawkins, of Warren; John Norwood, of Orange.
Treasurer—P. A. Wiley, Esq.
Recording Secretary—Major J. C. Windsor, of Raleigh News.

It is reported that the negro Willis Cooper who was knocked in the head last week by Anderson Woods has since died. We give this on the authority of Cedar Grove correspondent of the Milton Chronicle.

This makes the only capital case on the Orange county docket.

Capt. W. B. Flanner, a valued citizen of Wilmington died at Wrightsville Sound on Friday. He was a Captain in the Mexican war, and had otherwise rendered valuable service to his country and State.

MARRIED.—Our friend, Allen Jones, Esq. of Rock Hill, S. C. brother of Johnstone Jones, Esq. of this city, was married last night at Winstonsville, S. C. to Miss Augusta Porter, of that town. —Charlotte Observer.

Second Arrival

OF

NEW FALL

GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART

125 Pieces New Style Prints, from 8 to 10c.
5,000 yards wide Shirting, 81 to 12 1/2c.
80 Sacks S-L.
In Blue, Molasses.

STRIPED AND PLAIN SHAWIS.

Sugars, Coffee, Tanners & Painters Oil, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold C. H. E. A. P.
Will make weekly addition to my Stock during the Fall.

James Webb, Jr.

Oct. 20, 1874.

NEW CROP.

FIGS, COOKING FRUITS, Currants Citrons, Apples, English Walnuts, Cranberries, Almonds, Pecans and Brazil Nuts, CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.

MALAGA GRAPES.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO., 5 and 7 North Front St.

PIPER HILSECK.

EXTRA CREAM AND BLOCK CHEESE.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.

Oct. 20, 1874.

INSURE YOUR

LIVES AND PROPERTY!

THE undersigned, Agent for the SECURITY AND ANITY LIFE Insurance Company of New York, also for FOLK of the very BEST Fire Co. South.

Take a Life Policy for the life of the beloved ones to be held by you. If you have no dependent ones, take a policy for your own benefit in after life when you possibly need it. Instead of throwing yourself on the cold charity of so-called friends, insure your Dwellings, Barns, Store Houses, Mills, and all other property against loss by Fire. It may be the product of the labor of your past life that you all may be interested in it. When you are traveling, be well insured at his office at Hillsboro, N. C. where he will be pleased to hear from all persons who insure on LIFE OR PROPERTY. J. D. WILSON.

Oct. 18, 1874.

A Change of Schedule.

HAVING purchased the interest of SNEAD & CO., in the

STOCK OF GOODS.

At Latimer's old stand in Hillsboro, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I will continue the

Mercantile Business.

at the same place, and by strict attention to business, and FAIR DEALING hope to secure a portion of the patronage of my friends. Having purchased a REDUCED PRICE, I will sell at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

I will in a few days replenish the STOCK with

NEW AND STAPLE GOODS.

And endeavor to keep on hand a line of GOODS suitable to the trade.

I intend that

MY PRICES

shall compare with any house in the place, and will endeavor to make it to the interest of my friends and customers to trade with me.

I shall continue strictly to the

Cash System.

Through

GOOD BARTER

AT

CASH PRICES.

Will be taken in exchange for Goods.

Come and try me, I will do you right.

J. M. BLACKWOOD

P. S. Those having accounts with the firm of Snead & Co., are requested to call and settle without delay. J. M. BLACKWOOD.

Oct. 18, 1874.

North Carolina, Superior Court.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Henry S. Markham and others—Plaintiffs against,

William H. Markham, George D. Markham, Isaac M. Markham, John Markham, Martin L. Markham and Charles Markham—Defendants.

Held at the Court House of Orange County, N. C.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants above named heirs of George Markham deceased are not residents of the State of N. C. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsboro Recorder a newspaper published in the town of Hillsboro, N. C. for six consecutive weeks notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear, plead answer, or demur to the complaint which is filed in the Clerk's office within that time the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness George Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange County at Hillsboro, this 18th day of October A. D. 1874.

GEORGE LAWS, Clerk Superior Court.

Oct. 18, 1874.

SHORT SETTLEMENTS MAKE LONG FRIENDS.

HAVE on my BOOKS since 1861, many open accounts. Under present circumstances, it would be a great help to receive what is due me. You know if you are in debt to me. PLEASE CALL AND SETTLE.

Am receiving

NEW GOODS.

Daily, and expect a continuation of the very liberal patronage extended. Now is the time to HELP ONE who has always HELPED those in NEED.

Sept. 16, 1874.

HENRY N. BROWN.

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS.

53 Fayetteville Street.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors

AND

General Commission Merchants.

WE are now receiving

2000 Bales heavy Cotton Bagging,

50 Bales Gunny Bagging,

2000 Yards Dundee Cotton Bagging,

1200 Bales Cotton Ties,

1000 Pounds Bagging Twine,

And a general Stock of heavy

Groceries.

WE sell Cotton for Fifty cents per

Bale Commission.

SENT TO

W. F. Stroud, Chapel Hill,

J. W. Cheek, Durham,

Sept. 16th 1874.

Oak City Mills,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WANTED for these Mills,

10,000 Bushels White Corn,

1,000 " Rye,

1,000 " Oats,

WILLIAMSON UPCHURCH & THOMAS,

Agents for Oak City Mills.

THOMAS A. WILLIAMS, JOHN S. WILLIAMS,

T. A. WILLIAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Nos. 2 and 4 Monroe Square,

other branches Dock,

and 20 1/2.

NORFOLK, VA.

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS FROM

PETER SMITH,

The Leader of Low Prices.

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

NO. 156 Main Street,

March 11 12m. NORFOLK, Va.

W. J. BAKER, J. S. NEAL, W. B. SHEPARD,

Baker, Neal & Shepard,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

Agents for PATASCO GUANO.

Aug. 26.

State of North Carolina,

Superior Court—ORANGE COUNTY.

Chancy Caldwell and the Children of William Caldwell by his present wife, by William Caldwell their next friend,

against,

William J. Watson, Jesse W. Henderson and Mary V. Henderson.

SUMMONS for Relief.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Orange County greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon William J. Watson, Jesse W. Henderson and Mary V. Henderson the Defendants above named, to appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Orange at the Court House in Hillsboro on the 7th Monday after the 1st Monday of September 1874 and answer the Complaint which is deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, and let said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that term, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Refused not, and of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 21st day of September, 1874.

GEORGE LAWS,

Clerk of Superior Court for Orange County.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

COR. MAIN AND CHURCH STS.,

NORFOLK, VA.

KOLT & BRO., Prop's.

Board, per day, \$2.50.

JOHN W. GRAHAM, JAMES L. GRAHAM,

Hillsboro, N. C. Graham, N. C.

GRAHAM & GRAHAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in Superior Courts of Orange and Alamance, and adjoining Counties, also in Supreme Court of the State and Federal Courts.

Nov. 1, 1872.

THE LAST REDUCTION OF THE SEASON.

No further changes in prices will be made, no delay but make your purchases at once.

Japanese

